THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1807. [No. 35.

MONITOR.

No. XIV.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 116.)

" *Whoever strives to resist such an adver-*
" *sary, upon principle and reflection, with*
" *eloquence, or wisdom, or learning, in the*
" *robes of state, or in the vestments of re-*
" *ligion or of law, with arms in his grasp,*
" *or with well directed opulence, by counsel,*
" *by precept, or by example, must be num-*
" *bered among the* FRIENDS OF MAN."
Pursuits of Literature.

Were it true, as too many have fondly imagined, that the leaders of the Clintonian faction in this state, and the arch democratic jugglers of similar views and sentiments throughout the United States, were actuated by no worse motive than a mere lust for office---could we be persuaded that their political ascendency would not terminate in the destruction of our independence as a nation, and (although such a consequence is not foreseen by many of the party) a prostration of the pillars of civilized society, and the rending asunder of those ligaments which bind men in a social state, the Federalists would possess less powerful motives for their opposition to the democrats than now actually exist. But the dreadful truth is, and the sooner the better part of the community is convinced of it the better, that the moral and political principles which the United French and Clinton faction profess, will, if put in practice, speedily realise in this country all the horrors which blackened the pages of the history of the French revolution, and throw America into the arms of that infernal jacobin power, whose predominance in Europe has been attended with so much bloodshed and desolation.

There is something in the genius and character of this faction totally different from any thing which has taken place in any period previous to the French revolution. Something a little similar may indeed be found in the Jack Cade, Wat Tyler, and Shay's insurrections; but these were the efforts of a few ignorant and factious men, who had no specific object in view, and who were of consequence destitute of that *system* which renders our modern revolutionists so terrible. The object of most of those insurrections which have convulsed the political world, previous to the French revolutionary era, has been to obtain redress of some particular grievances, or to destroy persons in power who had become obnoxious to the insurgents. The revolutionists of those periods directed their efforts to overthrow the governors, but not the government, and rarely contemplated any radical changes in the constitution of society. Accordingly we find the aggrandizement of an usurper, who had by his crimes attained a bad eminence, frequently terminated in rendering the nation more powerful, and made no essential inroads on the civil rights of individuals. But the spirit of democratic insurrection in this country is hostile to morality, religion, laws, and national independence.

The spirit of democracy, as displayed by the leaders of the Clintonian faction in this country, is totally differ-

ent from that which actuated the leaders in our revolutionary war. The object of the latter was to render us independent of Great-Britain, and to guarantee our independence by rendering us powerful. But now we find many who boast of their revolutionary services, the advocates of a political system which is directly the reverse of what they recommended. Touched by the talisman of jacobinism, they have become political monsters of a more horrid species than any to be found in the fabled metamorphoses of antiquity.

Thus, Mr. Jefferson, the author of "*Notes on Virginia*," was an advocate for an American navy, an independent judiciary, and a friend to commerce. But the same Mr. Jefferson, as President of the United States, since his acquaintance with the philosophers of the French revolution, has given the signal for their destruction.

But of all our politicians who have been afflicted with the French revolutionary disorder, there is none whose inconsistencies are more glaring than those of the noted Tom Paine. Thomas Paine, author of Common Sense, (would you believe it?) was a strenuous advocate for an American navy; and thought that a national debt, instead of a national evil, would be "a tional bond," and that "no nation ought to be without a debt." But since the man has caught the French political disorder, his opinions, and those of his party, are turned topsy turvy; and now, forsooth, a national debt is the greatest of all possible evils, and an American navy a worse than useless expense---an engine of tyranny!!!

As some of our democratic politicians may perhaps listen to Tom Paine, who would turn a deaf ear to all that could be urged by a federalist, we will give them a sample of his tenets, as professed *afore his fall.*

Thomas Paine, author of *Common Sense*, says,

"Debts we have none: and whatever we may contract on this account, will serve as a glorious memento of our virtue. Can we but leave posterity with a settled form of government, an independent constitution of its own, the purchase at any price will be cheap. But to expend millions for the sake of getting a few vile acts repealed, and routing the present ministry only, is unworthy the charge, and is using posterity with the utmost cruelty; because it is leaving them the great work to do, and a debt upon their backs from which they derive no advantage. Such a thought is unworthy a man of honour, and is the true characteristic of a narrow heart and a peddling politician.

"The debt we may contract doth not deserve our regard, if the work be but accomplished. NO NATION OUGHT TO BE WITHOUT A DEBT. A NATIONAL DEBT IS A NATIONAL BOND: and when it bears no interest, is in no case a grievance. Britain is oppressed with a debt of upwards of one hundred and forty millions sterling, for which she pays upwards of four millions interest. And as a compensation for her debt, she has a large navy. America is without a debt, and without a navy; but for the twentieth part of the English national debt, could have a navy as large again. The navy of England is not worth at this time more than three millions and a half sterling.

"No country on the globe is so happily situated, or so internally capable of raising a fleet, as America. Tar, timber, iron, and cordage, are her natural produce. We need go abroad for nothing. Whereas the Dutch, who make large profits by hiring out their ships of war to the Spaniards and Portuguese, are obliged to import most of the materials they use. We ought to view the building a fleet as an article of commerce, it being the natural manufacture of this country. 'Tis the best money we can lay out. A navy, when finished, is worth more than it cost; and is that nice point in national policy, in which commerce and protection are united. Let us build; if we want them not, we can sell, and by that means replace our paper currency with ready gold and silver.

" In point of manning a fleet, people in general run into great errors; it is not necessary that one fourth part should be sailors. The Terrible privateer, capt. Death, stood the hottest engagement of any ship last war, yet had not twenty sailors on board, though her complement of men was upwards of two hundred. A few able and social sailors will soon instruct a sufficient number of active landmen in the common work of a ship. Wherefore, we never can be more capable to begin on maritime matters than now, while our timber is standing, our fisheries blocked up, and our sailors and shipwrights out of employ. Men of war, of seventy and eighty guns, were built forty years ago in New-England: and why not the same now? Ship-building is America's greatest pride, and that in which she will in time excel the whole world. The great empires of the east are mostly inland, and consequently excluded from the possibility of rivalling her. Africa is in a state of barbarism; and no power in Europe hath either such an extent of coast, or such an internal supply of materials. Where nature hath given the one, she has withheld the other; to America only hath she been liberal of both. The vast empire of Russia is almost shut out from the sea; wherefore, her boundless forests, her tar, iron, and cordage, are only articles of commerce.

" In point of safety, ought we to be without a fleet? We are not the little people now which we were sixty years ago. At that time we might have trusted our property in the streets, or fields rather, and slept securely without locks or bolts to our doors and windows. The case now is altered: and our methods of defence ought to improve with our increase of property. A common pirate, twelve months ago, might have come up the Delaware, and laid the city of Philadelphia under instant contribution for what sum he pleased; and the same might have happened to other places. Nay, any daring fellow in a brig of 14 or 16 guns, might have robbed the whole continent, and carried off half a million of money. These are circumstances which demand our attention, and point out the necessity of naval protection.

" Some, perhaps, will say, that after we have made up with Britain, she will protect us. Can we be so unwise as to mean that she shall keep a navy in our harbours for that purpose? Common sense will tell us, that the power which hath endeavoured to subdue us, is, of all others, the most improper to defend us. Conquest may be effected under the pretence of friendship; and ourselves, after a long and brave resistance, be at last cheated into slavery. And if her ships are not to be admitted into our harbours, I would ask, how is she to protect us? A navy three or four thousand miles off, can be of little use--and, on sudden emergencies, none at all. Wherefore, if we must hereafter protect ourselves, why not do it for ourselves? why do it for another?

" The English list of ships of war, is long and formidable: but not a tenth part of them are at any time fit for service---numbers of them not in being. Yet their names are pompously continued in the list, if only a plank is left of the ship: and not a fifth part of such as are fit for service, can be spared on any one station at one time. The East and West-Indies, Mediterranean, Africa, and other parts over which Britain extends her claim, make large demands upon her navy. From a mixture of prejudice and inattention, we have contracted a false notion respecting the navy of England, and have talked as if we should have the whole of it to encounter at once; and for that reason have supposed that we must have one as large: which not being instantly practicable, an argument has been drawn from thence, and made use of by a set of *disguised tories*, to discourage our beginning thereon. Nothing can be further from truth than this: for if America had only a twentieth part of the naval force of Britain, she would be by far an overmatch for her: because as we neither

have nor claim any foreign dominion, our whole force would be employed on our own coast, where we should, in the long run, have two to one the advantage of those who had three or four thousand miles to sail over, before they could attack us, and the same distance to return in order to refit and recruit. And although Britain by her fleet hath a check over our trade to Europe, we have as large a one over her trade to the West-Indies, which, by lying in the neighbourhood of the continent, lies entirely at its mercy.

" Some method might be fallen on, to keep up a naval force, in time of peace; if we should not judge it necessary to support a constant navy. If premiums were to be given to merchants to build and employ in their service ships mounted with twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty guns; the premiums to be in proportion to the loss of bulk to the merchant: fifty or sixty of those ships, with a few guard-ships on constant duty, would keep up a sufficient navy, and that without burdening ourselves with the evil so loudly complained of in England, of suffering their fleets, in time of peace, to lie rotting in the docks. To unite the sinews of commerce and defence, is sound policy: for when our strength and our riches play into each other's hand, we need fear no external enemy.

" In almost every article of defence we abound. Hemp flourishes even to rankness, so that we need not want cordage. Our iron is superior to that of other countries. Our small arms are equal to any in the world. Cannon we can cast at pleasure. Saltpetre and gun-powder we are every day producing. Our knowledge is hourly improving. Resolution is our inherent character, and courage hath never yet forsaken us."

Such was the language of a patriot, consulting the best interests of America. But since the return of this *useful labourer* from Paris, the headquarters of jacobinism, his writings respecting gun-boats, the uselessness of fortifications, and his invitation of French troops to scour our cities, prove him to be actuated by a totally different spirit, and altogether show him to be a leader of the sect of jacobin politicians, entertaining principles totally incompatible with the existence of American national independence.

The following excellent address from Mr. Carpenter to his countrymen, we hope will make an impression proportioned to the importance of the advice which it contains.

The Jacobin prints, with their customary aptness for popular deception, have endeavoured to impress the public with the opinion that we are not friendly to the Irish;---and, what may appear extraordinary, they found that most false and foul insinuation upon the very grounds on which we demand credit for being among the very best friends of that body. The Clintonians, in despair, do all they can to inflame the Irish by repetitions of grievances sustained at home, and by false allegations and pernicious inferences drawn from them. We do our utmost to prevent any ferment, to allay heats, to have the men left to their own cool unbiassed judgment and will. We say to them, " Countrymen, you have been for years the dupes of artful mischievous demagogues---Your country has been laid waste, your friends and families ruined, by such men. Torrents of blood have flown in your native homes, in the tumults excited by the machinations of demagogues. It is time you were tired of them. It is time that you suffered the soals of your feet to have rest. The day of your departure from your first home, ought to have been the day of your renunciation of politics.---The demagogues ruined you there---here they ought not to have introduced you into tumult." We would say to them, " Remember that here you are taken into the country's bosom——You have renounced your own for ever---You have sworn to it---Then since you have

cut yourself off for ever from your country, leave behind you there, all your prejudices, your passions, your furies and resentments, and do not contaminate this peaceful country, or obstruct or disturb the free progress of its political concerns by any undue interference with them. Your character is now that of American Citizen, in return for the benefits of which, you are bound to contribute to the peace, order, tranquillity, and happiness of the state, just as much as if you were American born, and not to play the frantic revolutionist, and scatter flames and fire-brands through the state, to the violation of its peace, and to the disgrace of your country. If you still love that country, if its name be dear to you, as it is to us, cast not upon it the odium, the abominable stigma, which it will inevitably receive, from your acting the part which the demoniacal democrats of this place wish to put you upon.

With respect to those members of the Hibernian Provident Society who wish to put you into *the old wayward path*, on account of which they and some of you have left your native country, ask yourselves what your countrymen have already got by following their advice---Conscientiously speaking truth, your hearts must tell you that they got shame, distress, ruin, some of them dtsgraceful death, and some of them exile---separation from all they held dear, and in return nothing but promises---Promises which not only never were, but never could be performed. Can those demagogues give them even such promises now? ---No---Even the power to promise and obtain credit for the performance, is here utterly gone. Do not let your names then, my countrymen, be enrolled with the list of disgrace with the turbulent men, who, wherever they go, frighten away propriety, and wither up and blast fair harmony and peace.---Suffer not, for the honour of your country, and the love of Christ, suffer not your names to be enrolled in the list of Jacobins, deists, and atheists---the disciples of Paine in this country---but seek peace and ensue it. ---Bear yourselves in your new adopted country with modesty, moderation, decency, discretion, and reserve.—— Show that you are not unworthy of the boon which the laws of this country have granted you, by avoiding to make an undue and mischievous use of its privileges:---And if in looking back to your country, you feel a fond impulse of the heart to act to its advantage, and distinguish yourselves to its honour, do not imagine that you do it by extending its character for turbulence, by bringing the vindictive passions and resentments belonging to it alone, into the place where you are, and by exciting the anger and disgust of its people against every thing Irish. And tell those who would set you on, that if they really loved Ireland as much as they regard their own private feelings, they would not, for the gratification of impotent vindictives, commit there country here to the hatred and suspicion of the natives, or subject those at home to worse rigour, by showing how little is to be expected from those to whom mercy instead of justice is extended.

And you, worthy, respectable, *Anti-Jacobin Irish*, to whom your country looks to support its reputation in this crisis---You all know, and well know, the merits of all the persons concerned. You cannot be insensible to the honour done to your old country, by the nomination of Mr. Morris---neither are you ignorant what a credit he is to your country, by the life and conduct which acquired him that distinction. Make it your business to be his supporters and advocates: expostulate with your countrymen who are in error. And where you find expostulation vain, be mild and moderate; but keep aloof; but keep aloof from the rotten sheep---the jacobins.

Reports prevail, to which we will not give credit---may God in Heaven forbid them to be true---But they are horrible---we will not believe them. Though what is there of which the jacobin faction here is not capable? It is reported that the jacobin part of

your countrymen, or some of the Clintonians for them, have boasted that *they have numbers to secure the election by force.* Let no such horrible guilt stain any of you, or blacken the character of any Irishman.——Except it be a thorough-paced jacobin, and then it ceases to be a national disgrace, since thorough-paced jacobins of every country are the same.

From a South-Carolina paper.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Truxton to the Hon. Joseph Alston, dated

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24, 1807.

Dear Sir,

It is scarcely necessary for me to say, that since the peace with France, I have not been off the Continent of America; except in April, 1802, making a passage from Norfolk to Amboy. A considerable time, however, previous to the President's Message to Congress, accompanied by a copy of a decyphered letter, stated to be a communication from Col. Burr to Gen. Wilkinson, I had heard of ungenerous whispers extremely unpleasant to me, and afterwards received advices from my friends at Washington, that information had been given to the government from the westward, or New-Orleans, in which I was noticed as concerned in the projects of Mr. Burr. This calumny I immediately refuted by prompt letters of denial directed to several members of Congress and other gentlemen at Washington, and with this observation---*that I had the Flag of Defiance flying at the main top, against the author of such calumny, and all my enemies* But it was determined there should be no mistake made in leaving the good people of the United States to conjecture, who was meant by T. in the decyphered letter already mentioned; for when that letter was published, as you have seen, T. was explained in a marginal note, which could not have been the case in the original letter, as every one who knows Mr. Burr, must know that he is ever too concise to give himself the trouble, in the body of a letter, using the *initial* of a name, and then explaining it by a *note.* Hence I considered this *attention* as another mark of the good disposition manifested to honour me, in the present day, *at the seat of government*, by some good friend, and laughed, and invited others to laugh at it.

It is said here, and published in a letter from Washington, but from whom I know not, that Mr. Burr has declared *that he never wrote any letter to Wilkinson in cypher.* Nay, it was previously stated to me by some very respectable gentlemen, that they did not believe Mr. Burr could have written the letter in cypher attributed to him. And I must confess, though I did not doubt at the time, from the manner in which the letter came to Washington, and had publicity, that the language and style is not such as I should consider most familiar to Mr. Burr, or likely to be used by him. I have therefore determined to say little on the subject until, from some sort of light, a better judgment can be formed.

The intention of Mr. Burr, as has been stated, to sever the Union (a most diabolical project), was first suggested to me by the western *newspapers;* and the attack on New-Orleans was entirely new to me until I saw the acts of the Governor and Legislature of Ohio. But it is true Mr. Burr did tell me that, *in case of a war between the United States and Spain*, which he considered as inevitable, he intended *to attack Vera Cruz and Mexico, give liberty to an enslaved world, and establish an independent government in Mexico;* and invited me to take command of the expedition by sea. But, although this enterprise was expressly mentioned to me as to take place in case of a war between the United States and Spain, I at once declined it, on asking if *the executive of the United States was privy to, or concerned in the project, and being answered that he was not:* though I said then,

and I say now, I shall always be ready, as I every have been, when properly invited by my country, to turn out against any nation with whom we may be at war.

Should I have occasion to appear before a court of justice, in this business of Mr. Burr's, at any time, under the solemn obligation of an oath, or before the bar of the public, I shall have no hesitation, either as a Christian, or on the honour of a soldier, the honour of a man, and the honour of a sailor, too, to make declaration (though more lengthy in the detail) to all of which this is but a summary. And further, that I know nothing of plots and insurrections to sever the Union, except what I have seen in the newspapers. If I had known of any, I should have communicated them to the President of the United States, as I have communicated what, in substance, is contained in this letter. But by the declaration here made, you will not infer that I feel satisfied with the conduct as respects the cyphered letter (if genuine) any more than that I am yet in the habit of *extraordinary dreaming*, and of believing such dreams a reality. On the contrary, I always desire to deal in justice to all men, and despise exaggerated stories touching character, even when they respect those who do me the greatest evil. In fact, I care not whom I please or displease, when I feel bound to relate facts which concern men up or men *down*.

I am, dear sir, respectfully,
Your's, &c.
THOMAS TRUXTON.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

" *Hence sland'rer, to thy closet shut thee in,*
" *By deep repentance wash away thy sin.*
" *Vain exhortation! Wash the Ethiop white,*
" *Dischargt the Leopard's spots, turn day to*
" *night,*
" *Control the course of nature, bid the deep*
" *Hush, at thy pigmy voice, her waves to*
" *sleep,*
" *Perform things passing strange, yet own*
" *their art*
" *Too weak to work a change in such a heart.*
" *That envy which was woven in thy frame*
" *At first, will to the last remain the same.*"

That " *the end justifies the means*," is one of the fundamental principles of jacobinism. Were this principle universally adopted as a rule of action, the distinction between *right* and *wrong* and between *good* and *evil* would be annihilated. The consequence would be that murder, robbery, assassination, and every species of felony, might not only be excused, but justified.—Although this principle was eagerly adopted and practised upon by the jacobins of France—and although *Genet* and his followers industriously endeavoured to cherish and cultivate it in America—yet, thank God, the people of this country have not arrived to a sufficient degree of *refinement in modern philosophism*, to adopt this *monstrous*, this *abominable doctrine*. The people at large abhor jacobinism, in what shape soever it may present itself. But there is in this state a turbulent and malignant faction, the leaders of which are as purely jacobinic in sentiment as their prototypes, the Marats, the Robespierres, and the Dantons, of Paris. It is not pretended that they have dared publicly to avow that " the end justifies the means," but a slight attention to their conduct, for some years past, will show unanswerably that the actions of the Clintonian leaders correspond with this principle.

Knowing that their sentiments and practices would be treated with disgust and detestation, unless some preparatory means were made use of, to deceive the public as to the real object they have in view, the chiefs of this faction, at an early period, pressed into their service a *printer*, who has long been notorious for his infamy—who is dead to every finer feeling which dignifies human nature—who, in short, " is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils—" the motions of whose spirits are dull as night, and whose affections are dark as Erebus." By his employ-

ers it has been made the duty of this *slanderous printer* to assail, without discrimination, the characters of all who *dare* to oppose their sinister projects. In obedience to his duty, as thus imposed, this abandoned wretch has been "standing in his kennel" for these ten years, "throwing mud and filth at every well-dressed passenger." His paper has become the medium through which every assassin of reputation in the community may shoot his envenomed shafts. In themselves considered, this printer, and the writers who contribute to his paper, are worthy only of that treatment which would be proper to bestow on other *reptiles*. But considering his presses as the engine of a merciless faction, the conduct of this calumniator and his coadjutors exhibits the *villany* to which that faction will descend. It would be useless to excite public indignation against these despicable tools of jacobinism. This disposition is so interwoven in their very natures, that when they cease to slander they will cease to be. It therefore is not upon the villains who engender the calumny, but upon their *leaders*, their *aiders*, and their *abettors*, that I would invoke the indignation of my country. Fellow-citizens! you have long witnessed the falsehood and slander which have thus been daily put in circulation against the fairest characters in America. Even the GREAT WASHINGTON himself did not escape the vengeance of their malignity. With cold malevolence they endeavoured to tarnish the well-earned fame of the FATHER of our country---and to pluck from his venerable brow the laurels which he had gathered in the *field of battle*.--- But, as if all this was insufficient to satiate their fiend-like malice, with "viperous slander" they pursued this illustrious patriot even "to the silent tomb---and preyed upon his ashes." *Adams*, *Pinckney*, and *Hamilton*, were by this same faction successively denounced, and in their turns were slandered, abused, and calumniated. And now, because the name of Mr. KING appears on the federal republican ticket, that ornament of his country has been designated as the object of their opprobrium:---the word has gone forth ---and the hounds of jacobinism are, with relentless fury, pursuing the chase and persecuting the victim.---It was to be hoped, that those federalists who do not stand candidates for any offices, might be left unmolested to "keep the noiseless tenour of their way." But how is the fact?--- Are there any of the friends of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON, pre-eminently distinguished for their virtues and talents, whose silver locks intimate, that with respect to them the season of ambition is over, and that all they ask of their country is a little respite from labour, toil, and danger, and then to be permitted to die in peace---I say, are there to be found those of this description?---Such men, also, though placed in the shades of retirement, and though tottering on the verge of the grave, are sought out and hunted down by these dogs of faction.

Fellow-citizens! permit me to conclude, with adverting for a moment to your political situation. You cannot be ignorant of the recent transactions which have taken place in this city. You cannot be ignorant, that a foreign jacobin, who was lately a tool of the French Directory, and who, by his own confession, was among the leaders of a rebellion in his own country, has already converted an institution which was professedly established by his countrymen for charitable purposes, into a *political engine*. Fellow-citizens! Are these things so! Is it then not time for every friend of our country and constitution to arouse from this lethargy, to rally around one common standard, and to make an united and powerful exertion to stay the torrent of revolutionary wo? Fellow-citizens! "Awake---arise---or be for ever fallen!"

MARCUS AURELIUS.

To the Electors of the State of New-York.

Fellow-Citizens,

The annals of the American empire have never presented a crisis of equal importance with the present. The darkest days of our revolutionary war loured less heavily upon us than will the day which may give the Clinton faction a complete ascendency in this state. It is now to be determined, whether the government of this state, and eventually that of the United States, shall be confirmed in the hands of a FACTION, whose unremitting efforts have been directed to sap the foundations of society, and whose measures have a direct and inevitable tendency to render the United States a province of France.

It is in vain for the party opposed to the Federal Republicans, to assert that they are not professors of the same political principles, and that they have not pursued unremittingly the same line of political conduct which, in France, after deluging the country with the blood of its inhabitants, has terminated in a most rigid military despotism.

The leaders of the party opposed to the Federal Republicans, have been the ardent and constant admirers of Bonaparte, not only while he professed to be a republican, but after he threw off the mask, declared himself a KING, and displayed the odious features of a cruel and unprincipled despot.

The chiefs of the party in opposition to Federal Republicanism, pretend that they are "treading in the footsteps of our revolutionary patriots." But the Federal Republicans know that their opponents have employed infamous foreigners, men alike destitute of character and principle, to traduce and vilify the men who fought the battles of our National Independence, and guided our councils in that perilous period. The venerable chiefs of the WASHINGTON *party* have been denounced, and unjustly deprived of the confidence of their countrymen, and the fruits of their long and laborious services in the cause of their country, by *pretended* patriots of yesterday, some of whom are men who have fled from Europe to escape the punishment due to their crimes.

Our political opponents accuse the Federal administration of having proved themselves while in office, hostile to the liberties of the people, and declare that if the Federalists should again obtain the ascendency, we should again feel the hand of arbitrary power. But every measure of the Federal administration was calculated not only to secure our national independence on its only firm basis, our national power, but this was accomplished, with the strictest conformity to the principles of republicanism.

The Federal laws, which have given origin to the loudest democratic clamours, were laws in favour of the freedom of the press and the liberties of the people.

The Alien Law was merely declaratory of the Law of Nature and the Law of Nations. It was a law which was thought indispensably necessary for the preservation of our national independence, menaced as we were by France, whose cause was aided by her emissaries, principally foreigners, in this country.

The Sedition Law, which has likewise been the pretence for infinite cla-

mour on the part of our political opponents, was a law which gave an important right to the people, that of writing and printing the truth about their rulers, and pleading *the truth* of their allegations in their own justification, if prosecuted for a libel. This secured to the people an important right, of which they have been denied the exercise, by their political opponents, as in the famous case of Harry Croswell.

The *Standing Army* was a precautionary measure, taken under immediate and apparently well-founded apprehensions of an invasion from France. The storm burst upon Egypt, and America escaped. The moment, however, the danger became less imminent, the *Federal administration* disbanded that army, which our opponents declare was destined to destroy the liberties of our country.

The *direct taxes*, the theme of the never ceasing clamour of the opponents of Federal Republicanism, were of democratic origin. The *land tax*, against which they declaim with so much vehemence, "was a measure to which the Federalists had been urged for years by their political opponents*."

The *funding system*, another theme of the unceasing clamours of the party opposed to Federal Republicanism, was a measure recommended by one of the greatest champions of democracy. Gallatin declared in favour of funding the debt of the Union, in his treatise on the finances of the United States.

But what ought for ever to silence the party who have built themselves on the ruins of the Federalists, the measures of the latter received the full and explicit approbation of the FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY, OUR BELOVED AND IMMORTAL WASHINGTON. Although the letter containing his sanction of the measures which gave origin to the endless abuse of the democratic party, has been repeatedly before the public, we cannot resist the temptation to transcribe part of it.

"*Believe me, sir, no one can more*
"*cordially approve of the wise and*
"*prudent measures of your administra-*
"*tion. They ought to inspire univer-*
"*sal confidence.*"

This opinion was expressed in a letter addressed by Gen. Washington to President Adams, which announced his determination to accept the command of that army, which was then deemed necessary to defend America from the menaced invasion of a powerful and merciless foe.

One would suppose that no faction, however profligate and destitute of principle, would, after this, possess the hardihood to arraign a measure which was thus sanctioned by the opinion of our *political saviour*. But no sanctity of character, no services, however meritorious, and no virtues, however transcendent, afford any security against the shafts of the unprincipled calumniators of the faction opposed to the Federalists, who are attempting by the vilest means to accomplish the vilest ends, and whose predominance cannot fail to terminate in the destruction of our country, and the loss of every thing dear to man in society.

From the preceding, it cannot but be abundantly evident that the Clinton party in this state have no claims to be styled republicans, and that the ti-

* *See Mr. Bayard's Speech on the Judiciary Bill.*

tle in which they once gloried, but have of late discarded, that of *Jacobin*, is their only proper appellative. To prove that they are in fact still Jacobins, we have merely to advert to the fact that they are associated, and are united as a party, with a set of foreigners in this city, who style themselves the HIBERNIAN PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

This Society, although they pretend to have been organized for charitable purposes, have formed themselves into a *political club*, after the model of the Jacobin clubs of France, and are pursuing similar measures to those which led to the horrid atrocities of the French revolution. This Society is composed of "*United Irishmen*," whose cruelties have been proverbial throughout the world. Their *means* of obtaining their ends in their own country, have been, among others scarcely less atrocious, midnight attacks on gentlemen in their houses. They were the authors of an organized system of assassination, of which witnesses, magistrates, and judges, were the victims.

To show that assassination was a part of the system of the Irish insurgents, the banditti who are now united with the Clinton faction, nothing more is requisite than to present for your perusal a few brief extracts from an official paper published by these wretches.

"As the Union Star is an official paper, the managers promise the public that no character shall be hazarded, but such as are denounced by authority, as being the partners and creatures of Pitt, and his sanguinary journeyman Luthrell.

"The Star offers to public justice the following detestable traitors, as spies and perjured informers.

"Perhaps some arm more lucky than the rest, may reach his heart, and free the world from bondage.

"Insurrection and revenge, however described as discountenanced by the abettors of tyranny, should be always respected by a people, as they have operated powerfully towards the preservation of liberty, and the distribution of justice."

A proscription list was attached to, and accompanied these denunciations, and the hands of the ruffians were imbrued in the blood of innocence.

This was no sudden ebullition of party rage. The principles inculcated by the Jacobins have ever authorized similar means, and will, in this country, unless the people rise in their might, and extinguish at once the hopes and prospects of the faction, lead to similar results.

We flatter ourselves that the timely developement of the designs of this banditti, will rouse every native American to support the AMERICAN TICKET, and that no petty collisions or motives of private interest, will, in this crisis, paralize or prevent those exertions which the public good imperiously demands.

As respects the propriety, in this crisis, of forming an union between that branch of the democratic pary attached to Governor Lewis, and the Federalists, we shall concisely state our sentiments.

Political connexions formed for honourable purposes, are not degrading to the parties forming them. The Federalists, by forming the connexion which is so obnoxious to many, enter into no compact to surrender their political principles. They form an alliance for a specific measure, in the propriety of which both partics are

agreed. Without political alliances, nothing beneficial can be effected; and shall we refuse a friendly hand, because it has been once hostile? The man, who, on account of some political variance, should refuse the aid of his neighbour in extinguishing a fire which threatened to consume his dwelling, would not act a more mad part than those who refuse to coalesce with the opponents to the French faction. The parties agree in certain leading and important measures, on which the salvation of the country is dependent; and so far the union extends. They offer to unite with us to wrest the dagger from the hands of the ruthless assassin. They offer to unite with us in raising a mound against a torrent which threatens our common destruction. Surely, then, it would be madness to hesitate at this juncture to form a coalition to repel the common danger.

AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MORGAN LEWIS.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

THOMAS STORM.

FOR SENATOR,

SAMUEL JONES.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN,

Rufus King, *Matthew Clarkson*,
Egbert Benson, *John Townsend*,
Richard Varick, *Andrew Morris*,
Abraham Russel, *Josiah O. Hoffman*,
William Henderson.

The cloven foot of the Faction displayed.

Chancellor Lansing, whose reputation for integrity and abilities have placed him above the reach of slander, has lately published some important statements respecting the nefarious efforts of the Clinton faction to make him the tool of their party. He informs the public, that

"An attempt was made by Governor Clinton to induce him to pledge himself for a particular course of conduct in the administration of the state, and that he declined it."

It likewise appears that not only promises, but threats were used by the chiefs of the faction, in order to induce Chancellor Lansing to submit to become their instrument, and that in case of his refusing to comply with the requisitions of the party, he was to be charged with being concerned in improper intrigues with Col. Burr. The Chancellor spurned at these propositions, and has thereby incurred the hatred of the Clinton faction. Now they declare that he never merited the confidence of the public, and accuse him of political inconsistency, declare him to be a mere tool, and destitute alike of moral and political honesty.

A DARING ATTEMPT TO DISFRANCHISE FREE CITIZENS.

We are authorized to state, from a gentleman who was a member of the last Assembly, that when the bill entitled "An act for the relief of the universal friends in the county of Ontario," and for other purposes, was before the House, a member from the city of New-York, and a Clintonian, offered a clause to be added to the above bill; which clause enacted, that the people styling themselves Quakers, should be deprived of the privilege of voting, after the passing of the above act, at any election in this state.

This attempt to degrade and perplex a section of the community so remarkable for their love of order and

obedience to the laws, was checked by the friends to the administration, by whose means the above clause was negatived.

By order of the Republican Corresponding Committee,

JEREMIAH V. RENSSELAER, *Chairman.*

GERRIT Y. LANSING, *Sec'ry.*

An infamous lie, published in the Citizen, is contradicted by the

Affidavit of Abraham Van Vechten, Esq. of Albany.

City and County of Albany, ss.

Abraham Van Vechten, Esq. of the city of Albany, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, That he has carefully perused the paper, purporting to be an affidavit of David J. Hopkins. That this deponent does not know the said David J. Hopkins, nor has he ever to the knowledge of this deponent been at his office. That every word in the said paper contained relative to the conversation set forth therein to have passed between this deponent and Major John Lansing, and relative to the written instrument or articles of coalition therein mentioned, IS ENTIRELY FALSE; and that this deponent has never seen any such instrument or articles, nor has he reason to believe that either have ever existed. And further this deponent saith not.

AB. VAN VECHTEN.

Sworn this 17th day of April, 1807.

H. P. SCHUYLER, *Alderman.*

FRENCH INSOLENCE.

The following is taken from a late Albany paper.

Affidavit.—James A. M'Donald, being duly sworn, says, "That in a conversation in Greenbush, some time since, between Edmund C. Genet and John W. Rockwell, he heard Mr. Genet say he did not wish the Americans should have any thing to do with England, for that England was a sinking nation, and he knew that Bonaparte had declared himself against that nation, to sink it—and that in case the Americans were favourable to England, he would not warrant but that Bonaparte would fall upon them after sinking England—That Mr. Rockwell answered, in case Bonaparte came to America, he would meet with other men than he did in Prussia—Genet replied with an oath, that the loss of an army was nothing to Bonaparte—that he could raise army after army, and could now command seven millions of men in Europe; but that it would be no honour for Frenchmen to come to this country, where they could get nothing but *supan and milk and pork.*

JAMES A. M'DONALD.

Sworn before me, this 15th April, 1807.

N. I. VISCHER, *Justice of Peace.*

FOREIGN.

Late from London.—The ship Gold Hunter has brought intelligence from London as late as the 20th of March. The Russians are on the march to Constantinople, after having defeated the Turks, with immense loss to the latter.

A change has taken place in the English administration. The Courier of the 20th March, says,

"On Wednesday before his Majesty left town, a message was transmitted to lords Elden and Hawkesbury, commanding their attendance at Windsor yesterday morning. Their lordships attended his Majesty, and upon their return they waited upon the duke of Portland, who, with the before mentioned lords, and lords Lowther and Melville, were to frame a new administration. As soon as a list of the new ministry has been prepared, it will be laid before his Majesty, but the arrangements are not expected to be completed before the end of next week—his Majesty will then cause it to be intimated to the present ministers, that he has no occasion for

their further services; for they give out openly that they are determined not to resign, but to remain in till they are turned out. The King having consented to a partial indulgence to Catholics, by extending the Irish act of Great-Britain, ministers made use of this consent to surprise the King's conscience into a total repeal of the test laws, as far as the army and navy are concerned. Papists were to be our generals on the staff; our masters general of the ordnance; our commanders in chief; the captains and admirals of our fleets; in short, they were to be trusted with the full power of the sword. His Majesty having gained information of this attempt to swindle his consent to a repeal of the test laws, expressed his displeasure and his determination to resist this dishonest attack upon his conscience.—Ministers being thus detected and exposed, propose to his Majesty the retraction of their measure, to which his Majesty, with the utmost condescension and forgiveness, consents, provided they will agree not to force the measure upon him again, or make a second attempt upon him to surprise his conscience. To this stipulation ministers refuse to consent, and acquaint the public they have taken their line: they shall not resign—his Majesty may turn them out if he pleases.

"The change, therefore, which some supposed would be partial, keeping in the Sidmouths, who are known to be adverse to the Catholic question, and even the Prince's friends, will be complete. The Sidmouths will go out, as well as the Grenvilles and the Foxites. Lists of the new ministers are already handed about—the following has been transmitted to us; we do not pledge ourselves that it is authentic:—

"First lord of the treasury, duke of Portland. Chancellor of the exchequer, lord Castlereagh. Foreign secretary, lord Hawkesbury. War secretary, Mr. Yorke. Lord chancellor, lord Eldon. First lord of the admiralty, lord Melville. President of the council, lord Camden. Privy seal, earl of Westmoreland. Master-general of the Ordnance, earl Mulgrave. President of board of control, earl of Chatham. Treasurer of the navy, Mr. Rose. Joint paymaster, Mr. Long, ——. Secretary at war, Mr. Dundas. Attorney-general, Mr. Percival. Solicitor-general, Sir V. Gibbs. Secretaries of the treasury, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Sturgess Bourn. Lord lieutenant of Ireland, earl Hardwicke, or marquis Abercorn. Chancellor of Ireland, lord Redesdale."

The probability is, that this administration will not overflow with kindness towards America. They are the friends of Mr. Pitt, and inveterately opposed to the politics of the Foxites. The treaty lately negoctated between Great-Britain and America, will not probably be suddenly replaced by any thing less obnoxious. But Mr. Jefferson is the pilot to weather the storm. He will, doubtless, by dint of philosophy, and professions of amity, together with the non-importation act, to be held out occasionally *in terrorem*, manage Great-Britain in such a way as will contribute most to the interests of America.

If any further proof were wanting to show that the Hibernian Society is in fact a political club, built on a basis similar to the Jacobin clubs in France, it might be found in certain monstrous resolutions, passed at an extra meeting held the 17th inst We have merely room for a brief extract, which will prove the nature of their association.

"We explicity declare *our decided opposition* to *federal men* and *federal measures*, and we claim the right as *individuals*, and as a *society*, of expressing our opinions of them, and of using every constitutional exertion, in co-operation with our republican fellow-citizens, to prevent federal men from again assuming the reins of government, being convinced by experience, that the measures pursued

throughout the administration of Mr. *Jefferson*, are calculated to preserve the *peace*, to promote the prosperity, to support the constitution, and to perpetuate *the liberties of the people*.

" Our resolution has been termed " *persecuting* "—it declares that any member who shall be known to vote for the federal ticket, should no longer be considered a member of the society. This charge of persecuting will surely not apply, when it is considered that there was not a single objection urged against the resolution, as all knew that it embraced the spirit of our constitution; had any member felt himself aggrieved, there might have been a colourable pretext for the charge, nor can it be said without acrimony, that the entering of that resolution on the society's books, argued an undue interference in the elective rights of others.—We must add, however, our conviction, that had we passed a resolution in favour of the *Federal Ticket;* or had that party not been disappointed in their boasted hope of dividing us, by holding up as a candidate a person of Irish birth, we should have been *disgraced* by *their approbation*, instead of being *honoured by their abuse*."

It surely must be impossible for any American possessing the least particle of the spirit of '76, not to be roused by such proceedings from foreigners, men, who sought our shores as an " asylum for oppressed humanity."

If Irishmen unite, and form political clubs, it is surely time that Americans should be no longer divided. Not contented with enjoying all the privileges of native citizens, these men, who are dependent on our hospitality for their very existence, now presume to control the freedom of our electors, and declare who shall be elected!!

All this may be very well. If Americans will submit to such direction, they are prepared for their fate, their freedom is a farce, and the better way will be to submit at once, without any further struggle. It is folly for a few individuals to sacrifice themselves in attempts to inspire a dead or froward mass of matter without life or soul. If there is no spirit in the nation, it is best for our patriots to be apprised of the circumstance, and to make the best possible terms with *United Irishmen*, and other *imported patriots*.

What would be the consequence, if a club of Americans should meet in London, form themselves into a political society, denounce one party in the government, and declare their determination to support another? The natives of the country, the true born Englishmen, would have spirit enough to denounce them, and, to use a vulgar expression, the country would soon be *too hot for them*.

Instead of possessing a national character, instead of its being a privilege to be born an American, as society is at present constituted, one would think it really a disadvantage. See the marked and decided partiality which is displayed in all instances, and on all occasions, and in all professions, and in all branches of business, to foreigners! We wish not to see this partiality changed to unaccountable antipathy; but until we perceive something like a national spirit existing in this country, we shall have but small hopes of the American nation.

Had Jacobin Emmet been a native of any neighbouring American state, and offered himself as a candidate for professional honours and emoluments, would he have been so suddenly seized by the hand, and hurried into the first ranks of society?—No! no! no!

If we do not contrive to dispose of this Anti-American spirit, we should do well to set our *national independence* up at *auction* to the foreigner who will promise fairest, and bid highest.

ERRATUM.

In our last number, page 117, column 1, line 9 from the bottom, for " democrats," read *Jesuits*.

For the Weekly Inspector.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF FRANCE.

By Gen. BENHADAD BANGEM, Esq.

Though demos advance,
That the friendship of France
Our best and most proper defence is;
I'll prove, by and by,
'Tis a Jacobin lie,
In spite of their flimsy pretences.

The *friendship of France*
Is a tune we would dance,
Would it keep all our foes at a distance;
But, truly, I doubt,
If the truth were found out,
If there's any such thing in existence.

France makes vast parade
Of her wonderful aid,
In fighting the British, oho! sir;
But in spite of the stir,
We were fighting for *her*,
And help'd her to humble her foe, sir.

If you'll tell us of one
Friendly act she has done,
Since the era of French revolution,
We'll submit to the hug
Of the tiger-like pug,
And take us a French constitution,

Pray, was it an act
Of pure friendship, in fact,
For France, her own bonds burst asunder,
To be constantly stripping
American shipping,
While the government shar'd in our plunder.

When demos advance
That the friendship of France
America's proper defence is,
You'll find, I'm afraid,
That they're liars by trade,
Who would swindle us out of our senses.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

BONAPARTE AND THE ECHO.

The following is a Translation from the French of the Libel, for the publication of which the Bookseller PALM, of Nuremberg, was lately shot, by Sentence of a Court Martial at Brannau.

Alone I am in this sequestered spot, not overheard! Heard!
'Sdeath! who answers me? who is there nigh? I!
Now I guess! to report my accents, Echo has made her task? Ask?
Know 'st whether London will henceforth continue to resist? Resist!
Whether Vienna and other Courts will oppose me always? Always!
O Heaven! what must I expect after so many reverses? Reverses!
What, should I like a coward vile, to compound be reduced? Reduced!
After so many bright exploits, be forced to restitution? Restitution!
Restitution of what I've got by true heroic feats and martial address? Yes!
What will be the fruit of so much toil and trouble? Trouble!
What will become of my people already too unhappy? Happy!
What should I then be that think myself immortal? Mortal!
The whole world is full of the glory of my name, you know? No!
Formerly its fame struck this vast globe with terror? Error!
Sad Echo, begone, I grow infuriate, I die! Die!!!

MR. HILLS,

After returning his most cordial thanks to his employers for the liberal patronage he has received, takes this opportunity to inform them and the public, that he will on the first of May remove his ACADEMY from No. 35 to 50, Cedar-street: he flatters himself that his unremitted exertions and assiduous attention to his School in general, will entitle him to a further share of public patronage. A morning School will be opened as soon as he has obtained a sufficient number of pupils: those desirous of entering a morning school, will be pleased to call on him between this and the first of May.

April 27.

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S Bookstore, No. 39, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.